

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII.

IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1880.

NUMBER 52.

Official Directory.

LOWNDES H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton.
LOUIS F. DINNING, Judge 26th Circuit, Ironton.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Ironton.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
J. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
Wm. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRONTON LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Acadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. BELL, Pastor. Residence: Ironton, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANZ DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent,
And Agent for the Mutual Life, and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Ironton House
IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
COM' U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO.,
Attorney at Law,
Ironton, Missouri.

PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions. Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts. Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. JANNEY
Attorney at Law,
509 Olive St., Louis, Mo. I. PIEDMONT, MO.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. R. EDGAR,
Attorney at Law,
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co.,
IRONTON, MO.

PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

FRANK COOLEY,
Attorney at Law,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.

GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST
IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)
H. G. GIDEON, formerly located in Ironton, Mo., offers her services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs Baths. Also, Electrical and Medicated Baths. In Rheumatism and Neuralgia is her treatment especially successful.
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE,
(Representing Southeast Missouri)
WITH

G. W. Gauss' Sons
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes
419 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH FRIEBERG. ABRAHAM FRIEBERG.
J. & A. FRIEBERG,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
88 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
M. CANMANN, Agent.

At the Front with Hancock.

[From the New York Sun.]
Far at the front with Hancock,
Down the impregnable line,
Through the dark mass of the war clouds,
Victory used to shine.

Calmly the fearless soldier
Rode and surveyed the front,
Cheering and nerving his comrades,
Bearing the battle's brunt.

When the fierce fighting was ended,
Out at the front so far,
Victory then upon Hancock
Smiled through the waste of war.

Still at the front was Hancock,
Holding the line of peace,
Strong for the cause of freedom,
Justice against caprice.

Firmly the soldier statesman
Stood for the law and right,
Just as he stood for the Union
Through the fierce days of fight.

Now at the front rides Hancock
Leading a splendid band,
Patriot friends of freedom,
Gathered from all the land.

Hail to the soldier statesman,
Honored in peace and war!
Surely he rides to triumph,
Such as no friend can mar.

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) is of the opinion that the Greenbackers in Indiana will support the Democratic State ticket, and also the Democratic candidates for Congress in the eighth, ninth and tenth districts.

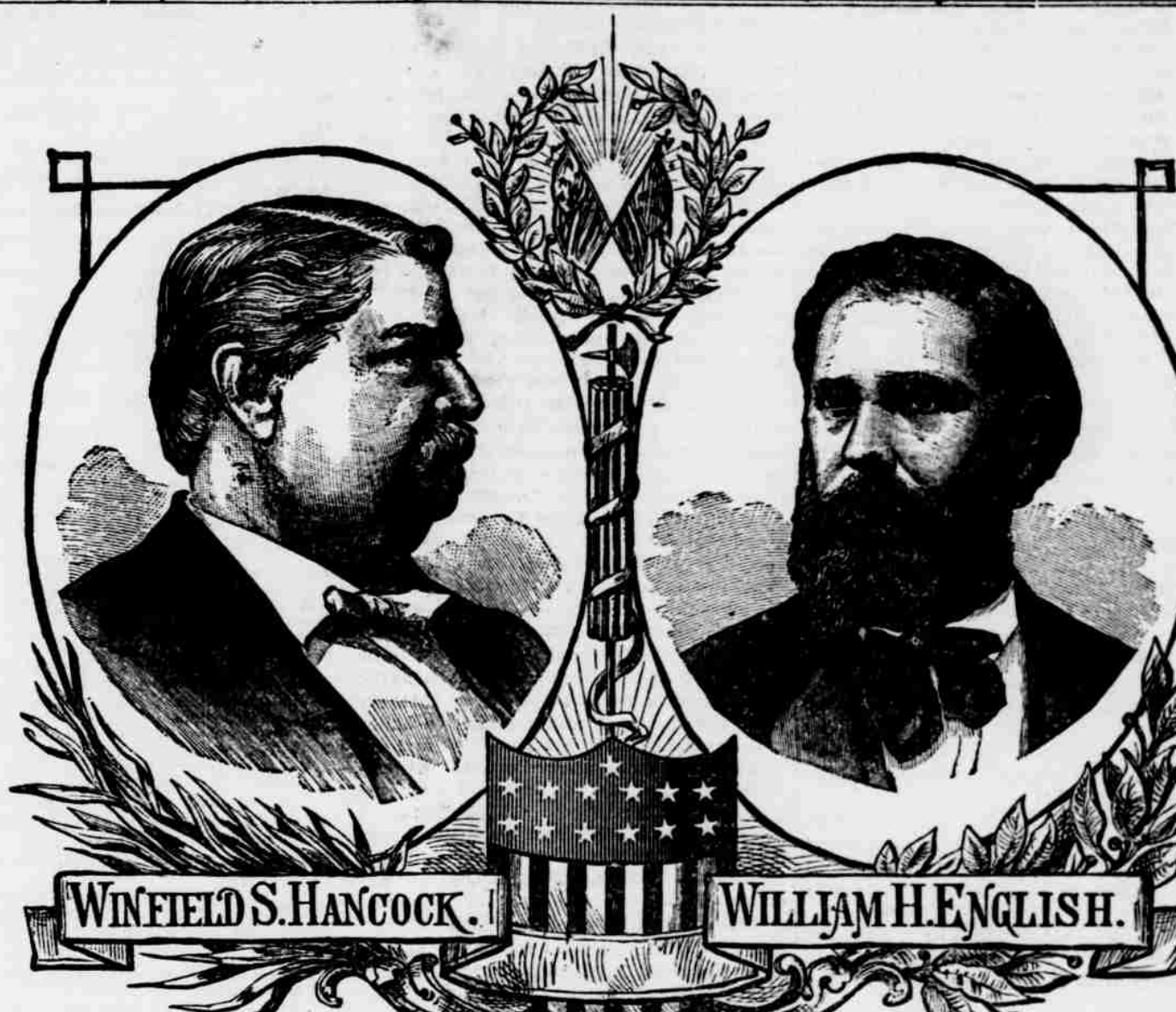
Another important defection from the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania has just occurred. General A. L. Pearson, one of the delegates to Chicago, chairman of the Republican city committee for Pittsburg, and one of the most influential party leaders in Western Pennsylvania, has declared for Hancock, and will stump the State for him. General Pearson's action has created no small commotion among the Pittsburg Republicans, who are anxious to know where this thing is going to stop.

Although but little is heard from them, the Greenbackers are very enthusiastic in their campaign and are putting in their usual big political claims. Seven States, they declare, will go for Weaver and Chambers, among them Texas, notwithstanding its usual 100,000 Democratic majority. This will throw the election of President into the House, where both Democrats and Republicans will unite in a compromise seating Weaver in the presidential chair. It is difficult to discover a flaw in such a straightforward, logical programme as this.

The election of Marshall Jewell as Chairman of the Republican National Committee is not favorably regarded by the Grant faction. They charge that he was dismissed from Grant's Cabinet for cause, and insist that his selection will not tend to heal present breaches in the party. On the other hand it is asserted that Jewell was elected Chairman because of the indifference of the stalwarts, who could have had the Chairmanship if they had wanted it, and the fact that they did not want it proves that they intend to pursue a passive policy in the campaign. From all of which it is evident that the Republicans are far from being a happy family.

The Republicans of Maine are threatened with serious troubles from the Prohibitionists. Neal Dow, the Prohibition candidate for President, is himself a son of Maine, and was generally admitted that he would draw some strength from the Republican ranks. This support now promises to be much larger than any one at first expected. At their annual convention, the other day, the Baptists of Maine passed resolutions sustaining the prohibitory laws, indorsing Dow and calling on their constituents to vote for him. As they represent 20,000 people, nearly all Republicans, this will mean a heavy loss to the Republican ticket in November—a loss which it can ill afford to bear.

The ratio of representation in Congress under the first census, taken in 1790, was one representative to every 30,000 inhabitants. The House then consisted of only sixty-five members. The ratio was increased after each census, but the size of Congress continued increasing at the same time, except only in the period between 1833 and 1853, when the members fell from 240 to 237. The present ratio is 131,425 and the number of representatives 293. If the House is not increased—and the general feeling is that Congress is a sufficiently large legislative body as now constituted—the new apportionment, which, by the by, does not go into effect until after March 4, 1883, will be on a basis of one representative to every 172,500 voters, if Gen. Walker's estimate of our population proves correct.



The Outlook in Maine.

[New Orleans Democrat.]

The Democrats of Maine are sanguine of success in September and November, and not without reason. The Republicans claim the State by 5000 majority, which is almost equivalent to an admission of defeat. Last year they put their majority of 20,000, and were really in a minority of 1000. Then they made a wonderful campaign, using their best speakers and a liberal supply of money to bring out a full vote. Blaine was a prospective candidate for President, and himself and friends exhausted every effort to secure a party success, that they might go before the national convention with their own State at their back. This year there is no such incentive. Blaine and his followers go into the canvass disappointed men, and with candidates who fail to arouse enthusiasm. The Fusionists, on the other hand, have nominated an excellent State ticket, and are brimming over with enthusiasm for the Presidential nominees. They have a majority to start with, and a large percentage of the changes during the campaign will be in their favor. Altogether, the situation in Maine is encouraging.

California.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

The Democratic workingmen of California have deposed Kearney from the Presidency of their organization, endorsed Hancock, and adopted the regular electoral ticket of the Democrats. This movement means business. After having wasted their strength in divisions, solely for the profit of the Republicans, they have at last repented of this folly and put themselves in position to redeem the State.

California was thrown away at the election last year. The Republican Governor, who was elected, was in a minority of almost twenty-five thousand on the popular vote.

Perkins, Republican, 67,865
Glenn, Democrat, 47,847
White, Workingman, 44,482
Glenn and White together aggregated 92,129, or 24,164 more than Perkins.

The total vote was as large as that cast for President in 1876, when Hayes carried the State by 2,867.

The Republicans appear to have become very anxious in regard to the Pacific States, and with good reason. They are all likely to vote for Hancock.

Garfield's Platform.

[From the N. Y. Truth.]
On the subject of the Currency his favorite figure is 329.

On the subject of the Tariff his is usually ten shares.

On the subject of Free Trade he trades freely in votes.

On Civil Service Reform he will depend mostly for information on Chester A. Arthur.

On the subject of the Credit Mobilier head vocates no change in the style and shape of the American flag.

On the DeGolyer claim he has nothing to say just now, mainly because anything he might say would only make matters worse.

On the subject of James A. Garfield he is for James A. Garfield, first, last, and all the time.

The Sileam Springs of Howell County, Mo.

These springs, formerly known as Brown's Springs, are situated fifteen miles north of west of West Plains, in Howell county, near the corner of Douglas and Ozark counties, and are making themselves a wonderful reputation for their varied healing virtues in chronic diseases of all forms. They were discovered by Jonathan Brown in 1877, and offered to the public in 1878; since which time they, when given a fair trial, have fully met the expectations of the most sanguine. We have a town of some one hundred and twenty dwellings, with several hotels or

boarded houses, three general stores,

two drug stores, and one livery stable. Boarding houses for small families can be had at a cheap rent—say from two to three dollars a month.

These springs are admirably located, being on the southern slope of the Ozark range, sufficiently high up to insure a salubrious air all the while, and are surrounded by the wilds of America; there being but few settlers within a radius of several miles around, which gives us the finest hunting grounds to be found in Southwest Missouri. The game consists of deer, turkeys, squirrels and quails; and our fishing is good, it being only three miles to Spring creek and four miles to the North Fork of White river, in which are abundant fish, such as are common in our Western waters.

I came to these springs in August, 1878; since which time there have been several thousand persons here in all, at different times; and out of all that number of people, including those who now live here, I have never known a single case of disease of any consequence that originated here; in fact there was none at all except measles and common colds incident to all countries—not has there been a death here except of those who came here beyond hope of recovery. I can't tell any person to stay away for fear they might die here, and operate against the springs, from the fact that so many have come here as a last resort after having been given up as incurable by their physicians, and their looks would seem to verify their conclusions; yet, in spite of the judgement of their physicians, and the appearance of the patients, the waters seemed to take hold of them, and in a short time they would be on the highway to health and happiness. Hundreds now live to rejoice and bless the day when they first heard of these springs; by a proper use of the water they received a new lease of life, and were sent home to make glad the hearts of their families and friends.

I do not propose to cure every disease the human family is heir to; but I will cure so many that you will be astonished at the success. By observing for a few weeks, you will see invalids brought here with the vital spark almost gone out by the wasting element of the various chronic diseases, and as if by magic, some will spring into new life, with a hopeful future before them; while others, more slowly, but none the less sure, will gather up the thread of the frayed time web, until all is complete—which, in some cases may reach into a few short months. Here, as elsewhere, patients must assist the waters, by taking proper care of themselves, if they expect a rapid recovery.

I will give you my success in treating cases here for the last eighteen months. I have cured every case of dropsy that has been here except one, and that one used the water only for a short time. I can cure any case of dropsy that can get here if it has never been tapped; have never tried one after being tapped; but have cured them after they had bursted and several gallons of water had run out—Cures in three months.

I have cured every case of falling of the womb, and, if not complicated, will cure in from two to six weeks; have cured very many of long standing.

I have cured, and can cure, all kinds of chills or malaria of every form. Three cases in five I can take patients with chills on and put them in bath and in thirty minutes take out without chill or fever. Cures in from two to four weeks.

On kidney diseases of all kinds the water acts like a charm. Spasms or fits—will cure four out of five cases in from two to six months. Scrofula in all forms—cures three out of four in three to six months. General and nervous debility, and female diseases generally—cures three out of four in one to six months. Paralysis and rheumatism—cures at least one-half and benefits all; time, two to six months. Bron-

chitis, asthma and catarrh—cures five

out of eight in one to twelve months.

Consumption—if you have lungs enough to live on—if well, will cure five out of six in from three to twelve months' time; but if the lungs are gone the water does not make new; simply heals the old. Heart disease—cures half and benefits all.

In the small space of a circular, I can scarcely give you an idea of what I can do. A few leading cases only enumerated; have treated with equal success all chronic cases, with or without names. The water treats all alike. I continue this proposition for 1880: All persons who follow directions for two months without benefit, I will refund all money received for treatment.

Refer to J. A. Aderton, President of Valley National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. Daily back from Rolla, Mo.
D. F. MARTIN, Proprietor.

A Rich Mineral Field.

[From a Correspondent to the New York Mining Record.]

"Knowing that the mineral resources of this great mineral belt of Southeastern Missouri have not been represented in the Mining Journal, please allow me space to represent it there. This rich mineral field, with its ores of iron, lead, silver and copper, are awaiting to be brought to light. This region is known as the Ozark range of mountains, composed of granite, porphyry, greenstone and slates, carrying immense beds and veins of iron ore; also immense veins of quartz, carrying silver, lead and copper ores.

"In 1875, the Silver Mountain mine in Madison county was discovered; it is composed of quartz carrying silver, lead and copper and blende, and is about four feet thick running in granite. This association have sunk a shaft to a depth of about four hundred feet, which shows a well defined fissure vein assaying from forty to one hundred and sixty ounces of silver to the ton, and about twenty per cent. of lead. The company is a joint stock association; G. B. Allen, of St. Louis, is one of the principal stockholders. They have erected reduction works, and built an extensive dam across the St. Francois river, which supplies them with ample water-power to run their machinery. The company has suspended operations for the present; there is not the least doubt but that it can be made a paying mine with good management.

"The Martin silver mine is located on the same vein as Silver Mountain, only about one-half mile further west. The owners are putting down a shaft on the property; the vein is from four to five feet wide and is composed of quartz carrying silver-lead ores. Assays well; some New York parties are interested in the mine.

"Silver Cliff silver mine is held under a lease and is just being developed on the different veins of quartz of which there are five already discovered, for silver, lead and copper ores, with success. This mine is located about twenty miles west of the Silver Mountain mine and is in Iron county; the veins are from six inches to fourteen feet thick, striking northeast to southwest nearly vertical, running into two very large mountains. These mountains are separated by a shut in, and the veins can be traced through it. This mine assays well for silver, lead and copper, and no doubt will be a valuable mine as depth is attained. There are other properties in the vicinity of those mentioned awaiting capital for their development."

A very fine specimen of quartz containing silver, lead and copper ores was brought to our office a few days since, that had been taken from one of the outcroppings of a vein in the above described mineral belt. There is no doubt that we have the above minerals in paying quantities.

A copy of assays, made from quartz taken from the surface outcroppings, was shown us by reliable parties that shows well for silver, copper and lead. Our mines are valuable, and are good investments for capital.

A Lost Son.

Some time ago the Gazette referred to the absence from home of Mrs. L. M. Burkley's son, of Butler, Mo., giving full description, habits, etc., of the young man. Some of our exchanges at the request of the disconsolate mother, copied the article. At Mrs. B's request, we again appeal to the press of Missouri and adjoining states to aid her in the search of her lost and only son. He is a tramp printer, of about 25 years, (looks younger,) small and slender, five feet, three or four inches high; stoops, brown hair, eyes of peculiar color—called by some dark, by others bluish gray or brown; even white teeth; long fingers, very quiet and has the appearance of bad health and sadness. Last winter a young man, answering the above description, nearly, calling himself Fred. Rosenquest, worked several weeks in this office, and went from here to Tipton. Any information calculated to lead to his recovery by his mother, will be gladly received by her. Will our exchanges please copy and thus aid the distressed mother in finding her lost son.—*Charleston Courier-Gazette.*

From Bellevue.

BELEVUE, July 31, 1880.

Ed. Register—

As there has been nothing scarcely said recently regarding Bellevue, and being one of its citizens, I beg room for a few lines in your valuable paper.

We have been having some very wet weather for the past few days, and all indications are favorable for a great deal more; but if it don't stop soon it is feared by our farmers that wheat will be greatly damaged, and maybe entirely lost. But we all hope for the best.

We have had peace and quiet since the battle between Buford and Moyer; and we have flags of peace hoisted on every corner and intend to keep them so until after the election is over.

Buford has not been seen in town since that affair of his; but there is no doubt but what the law will be enforced to its greatest extent when he is caught.

It is hoped that this matter between Buford and Moyer will be a lesson and warning to all the boys in this town and neighborhood; for it is well known that all the boys in Cross Roads carry pistols in their pockets—even to public school. Not saying that our teacher knows of it; but if he did and went to correct them, they would threaten to shoot him, no doubt.

Young Buford carried a pocket pistol until he met with an accident by shooting himself through the hand.

I will say again, let this affair with Buford be a lesson to the citizens and boys of our neighborhood; not only for the present, but to long be remembered. For all parents should know that the most dangerous time in boyhood is when they are from twelve to eighteen years of age. They are more dissipated in every respect from twelve to eighteen than at any other time.

I furthermore say that Cross Roads and the surrounding country is one of the most dissipated places in Southeast Missouri for the size of it. We ask, How should it be? We have all the conveniences in the world. We have two Sunday schools; preaching every Sunday, lectures, &c. But the trouble is, they never attend. Parents will start their children to public school for a few days; then it gets too hot, or they must stay at home and do little chores, and by the time school is out there will not be a half-dozen scholars that have attended regularly. Most of them graduate in two weeks; or the cry is, "Our children don't get justice and they shall not go to any such teacher."

This is my experience regarding schools, for the last six or seven years, at Cross Roads; and we might say the same regarding Sunday school.

The old folks will stay at home and say, "Go to Sunday school, children." And how do they go? They go and stay around; chew tobacco and spit on the floor, and disturb those that want to learn something but will not try to learn anything themselves. This is the same way at church, night or day; or prayer meeting, or any public gathering.

Now, parents, don't say to your children, "Go to Sunday school;" but say, "Children, get ready, and let us go to Sunday school," and go with them; and also go with them to your fields when you want work out of your boys. Not only this; go ahead in everything. Learn then to follow your footsteps; but don't allow them to go by themselves, or they are almost sure to follow some evil-doer. Any man that is a father will know this by experience; so I sincerely hope that readers of this will practice it more than it has been done; for I tell you, my friends, if your children are not kept under better control there is no telling what they will turn out to be.

Now don't take this as though some old preacher had said so in one of his sermons; but as one of your own folks who knows, or he wouldn't say so.

We have no excitement here whatever about the election. We are beginning to hear Buford's and Fletcher's names occasionally; and Seals is well thought of in Bellevue, and will get a big vote.

But, gentlemen, the 31st of July will give satisfaction and dissatisfaction. Those that are elected can rejoice; and those that are defeated can groan as though it were all split milk.

A BELLEVUE CITIZEN.